

without any appearance of a ventral sole. Its favourite position is floating rather below the surface of the water, back downwards and with the edges of the mantle expanded nearly horizontally, and attached to the glass by the under surface of the tip of its tail, or to the side of the vase with its head towards the surface of the water. If the vase is moved or otherwise shaken, the animal contracts its mantle over the back, and descends head foremost, as it were dropping down to the bottom, leaving a mucous filament attached to the glass; and it ascends by this filament, apparently eating it as its head rises towards the surface, and at length becomes attached as before by its subcaudal sole.

The dark-green colour is produced by minute internal granules which vary in the intensity and in the shade of their colour, some being dark olive and others reddish brown. The margin of the mantle is white in all the specimens I have seen.

Description of a new Species of Tænia.

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TÆNIA SULCICEPS.

Caput tetragonum, magnum, acetabulis anticis lateralibus, orbicularibus, longe segregatis, sulco interposito. Proboscis nulla. Os terminale inerme. Collum longum, læve. Articuli supremi breviores; deinde longiores, infundibuliformes, angusti; lateribus undulatis, crenatis. Aperturæ genitales marginales, unilaterales.

Hab. In intestinis *Diomedæ exulantis*.

Longitudo exemplorum in possessione nostra, quæ sunt fragmenta solum, unciaë tredecim.

In Museo Britannico.

The colour of this Tape-worm is a straw-yellow. The head is tetragonal in shape, large; and the neck is long, measuring nearly two or three lines, and quite smooth. Upon minute inspection, I could discover no trace of a proboscis; and the mouth was destitute of hooks of any kind. The joints of the body are small at first, becoming larger as they descend; but even when full-grown are narrow, somewhat undulated on the margin, and slightly but irregularly crenated. The suckers on the head are of considerable size, round in shape, and are separated from each other by a rather deep furrow. The genital orifices are situated on the lower margin of each joint, and are all on the same side. None of the specimens are quite perfect; but there are two or three fragments, each about 13 inches in length.

This Tapeworm was taken by Mr. Edward Gerrard of the British Museum, from the intestines of the Albatros (*Diomedea exulans*), and is now in the collection of Entozoa in the British Museum.—*Proc. Zool. Soc.* Feb. 22, 1859.